

REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

LONDON

FOR THE YEAR 1935—36

MASTHAN UNIVERSITY LIBP
INDIA HOUSE,
ALDWYCH,
LONDON, W.C. 2.

**From the High Commissioner for India, London,
To the Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Education, Health, and Lands.**

E. S/253/18.

8th June, 1937.

Sir,

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the Report for the academic year ending 30th September 1936 on the work of the Education Department of the High Commissioner's Office prepared by Dr. Quayle, the Head of the Department.

2. The numbers of students pursuing courses in the various Faculties during the last session are given in the Appendices attached to the Report. A comparison of these figures with the corresponding figures of the two previous years, as shown in the following table, reveals certain interesting tendencies in regard to the outlook of the Indian students coming to this country :—

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Arts - - -	318	335	340
Economics and Commerce - - -	162	149	110
Pure Science - - -	124	117	144
Engineering and Technology - - -	285	264	209
Medicine - - -	395	450	586
Agriculture and Veterinary - - -	57	50	53
Various - - -	56	116	116

The number of students studying Economics and Commerce has declined from 162 in 1933-34 to 110 in 1935-36, and of those studying Engineering and Technology from 285 to 209. On the other hand, there has been a slight but continuous increase in the Faculty of Arts and a very marked increase in the case of Medicine. The number of medical students has risen from 395 in 1933-34 to 586 in 1935-36.

3. With regard to Engineering and Technology, it would seem that students have found that high academic qualifications are not in themselves as useful in after life without a sound practical training. The slight increase in the Faculties of Arts is all the more interesting in that it contrasts with the revulsion from academic studies noticeable after the war and the consequent rush for engineering and technological courses. This tendency has now obviously spent itself and the claims of a liberal education are asserting themselves again.

4. In so far as Medicine is concerned, the increase is to a slight extent attributable to the fact that a more complete census was made during the year than was possible hitherto. The larger number of students in this Faculty must, however, in large part be attributed to the fact that in 1930 the General Medical Council withdrew the recognition of all Indian medical degrees, and consequently many Indians desirous of obtaining post-graduate qualifications in this country were as a rule obliged to come here earlier and for a longer period in order to take a qualification registrable in the United Kingdom. Further, there has been an increase in the number of post-graduate medical diplomas obtainable, and in an age of increasing specialisation this undoubtedly accounts for a certain percentage of the increase.

5. Dr. Quayle has for several years commented in his annual reports on the large numbers of ill-qualified Indian students who come to this country for a University education. It is gratifying to note that a number of students taking post-graduate courses has increased from 468 in 1934 to 624 in 1935.

6. The record of successes of post-graduate and other students continues to be very satisfactory. Among the distinctions secured by Indians are four Doctorates in Science, thirty-two Doctorates in Philosophy, seven Memberships of the Royal College of Physicians, and eight Fellowships of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. The list of athletic achievements given in Appendix VII is equally striking; Mr. M. Jehangir Khan again played Cricket for Cambridge University, Mr. Bhandari was awarded a Tennis Blue at Cambridge, and Mr. Baig boxed for the same University.

7. An event which attracted considerable public attention during the year was the closure of the hostel for India students at 21, Cromwell Road, after having been in existence for over 26 years. The High Commissioner has made other arrangements for the reception of newly-arrived students, and he hopes that students and parents will avail themselves of the facilities provided. Full details in regard to these arrangements are given in paragraphs 26 and 27 of the Report.

8. The High Commissioner again wishes to place on record his indebtedness to University authorities and industrial firms who have so willingly co-operated with him in providing for Indian students facilities for study and training in this country. Dr. Quayle and his staff have, as usual, not spared themselves in their efforts on behalf of all who seek their advice and assistance. They have to work for long hours at continuous and increasing pressure, and the High Commissioner has great pleasure in recording his deep appreciation of the work done by Dr. Quayle and his assistants.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

B. RAMA RAU,

Deputy High Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA

REPORT
ON THE WORK OF THE
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LONDON

FOR THE YEAR 1935—36

By THOMAS QUAYLE, C.I.E., D.Lit., M.A.,
Secretary to the High Commissioner, Education Department

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REPORT

on the

WORK OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

INTRODUCTION.

1. I have the honour to present, for the information of the High Commissioner, my Report on the work of the Education Department during the academic year ending 30th September 1936.

Section I.

GENERAL.

2. I give below summarised details of the work of the Department during 1935-36. It is perhaps especially worthy of note that the number of students on whose behalf offers of admission were obtained shows an increase over the corresponding figure for the previous academic year, whilst some indication of the increase in the general work of the Department may perhaps be gained from the fact that the total number of interviews during the period under review was well over 5,000 as compared with under 3,000 during the year 1926-27 :—

	1934-35.	1935-36.
(1) Number of interviews	4,240	5,365
(2) Letters received	14,383	14,842
(3) Letters despatched	17,258	16,955
(4) Number of cases in which offers of admission were obtained from educational institu- tions (excluding Luns of Court) ...	465	561

3. Two hundred and six students were formally under the supervision of the Department during 1935-36, including 116 State and Special Scholars, 27 students in receipt of grants or allowances from Private Memorial or Trust Funds, 40 Indian Civil Service and Forestry Service Probationers, eight students awarded grants-in-aid, and fifteen private students entrusted to the care of the High Commissioner for the purpose of their education in this country.

4. Seven hundred and sixty applications for the session beginning October 1935 were received and the total number of offers of admission received was 561. The remaining candidates either withdrew their applications or were not qualified to enter upon the proposed course or applied at a late date after all the vacancies at the desired institution had already been allotted.

Section II.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

5. From the particulars furnished in Appendix III to this Report, it will be seen that during the academic year there were 1,350 Indian students (including 74 women) pursuing full-time courses at Universities and Collegés in this country. This figure represents a slight rise as compared with last year. The largest number of full-time students was in the Faculty of Medicine, in which 464 students were registered, while Arts (including Education and Law) comes second with 312 students. Engineering and Technology come next, with 201 students, and Pure Science and Economics follow, with 142 students and 104 students respectively. Agriculture had 52 students, and 75 were studying various unclassified subjects. In addition, there were about 208 students (including 4 women) pursuing part-time occasional courses in the various Faculties, while there were 177 students (including 38 women) in attendance at the educational institutions shown in Appendix III (d). The particulars furnished in Appendices V, VI, and VII show that Indian members of educational institutions in this country have again achieved noteworthy academic, athletic and other successes.

6. The Adviser to Indian Students at Cambridge reports that the competition for admission in October 1935 was as keen as ever, the combined number of applications and enquiries being no less than 297. During the period under report there was an important change in the procedure for considering applications submitted by Indian students proposing to do research. As a result of this change candidates, if accepted by the Board of Research Studies, are now assured of admission, and this has, not unnaturally, led to an increase in those engaged in research and advanced work. The Adam Smith prize was awarded to Mr. V. K. R. V. Rau (Bombay), Gonville and Caius College, who had previously been awarded the Garton Studentship of £400 per year for studying Social Science. Mr. S. Shiveshwarkar (Bombay), of Sydney Sussex College and Indian Civil Service probationer, gained the Rayleigh prize. Five students were under the full financial supervision of the Adviser and in addition there were four Government scholars. Mr. Jehangir Khan, of Trinity, who first gained his Cricket "Blue" in 1933, played for the University in the two succeeding years, and the Adviser states that the Indian students continue to do well in such games as lawn tennis and hockey. Indian students are competently represented in the Union Society and there have recently been two Indian members of the Committee. In November 1935 the Adviser gave an "At Homo" to all the Indian Freshmen and their friends, which was greatly appreciated.

7. The Registrar of the University of Liverpool states that it is worthy of note that a considerable proportion of the Indian members of that University were during 1935-36 awarded the Degree of Doctor in Philosophy. The Milne Medal, which is awarded to the candidate for the Diploma in Tropical Medicine who is considered to show the highest merit in this examination, was gained by Dr. R. G. Ghosal (Bengal).

8. The University of London continues to be the most important centre for Indian students, and, during the academic year 1936, of the estimated total number of Indian students pursuing full-time University courses in this country (about 1,350), well over 900 were members of the constituent Schools, Colleges and recognised Institutions of the University. The tragic and untimely death in December 1936 of the Principal, Sir Edwin Deller, who took a great personal interest in their progress and welfare, has deprived Indian students of a good friend.

9. The Local Adviser to Indian Students, Manchester University, reports that at least three of the Indian students who took the ordinary degree of B.Sc. Tech. at the end of the academic year 1935-36 distinguished themselves by the very high quality of their work.

10. During the year 172 applications for admission were received by the Secretary to the Delegacy for Oriental Students, 108 of which came direct from the applicants and admission was obtained in six cases. Of the remaining sixty-four received through the High Commissioner, twenty secured admission. There was a total number of sixty-one Indian students in residence during the year, including three women and nine Indian Civil Service Probationers. Special mention may be made of the success of Mr. V. A. D. Hamdani (Bombay), of Jesus College, who obtained a First Class in the Honours School of Oriental Languages and also the James Maw (Arabio) scholarship.

11. The University Adviser to Indian Students, Edinburgh, states that attention may again be drawn to the number of Indians pursuing research and advanced study, and, in particular, to the work of Messrs. S. C. Dhar (Bengal) and N. G. Shabde (Central Provinces) in Higher Mathematics. While the number of letters concerning students under Guardianship and Government Scholars remains about the same, there was a notable increase in correspondence referring to applicants for admission both through the Education Department, Office of the High Commissioner and directly to himself as Adviser. Many of the applications were received during the summer vacation and there was frequently and inevitably unavoidable delay in replying owing to enquiries having to be sent to Professors and others who were away from Edinburgh. The desirability of applications for admission being received not later than June may again be emphasised. Another feature to which the Adviser draws attention is the submission of applications for

admission as Research students by applicants who do not mention any specific subject for investigation, but say that they will leave the choice of subject to the Professor under whose guidance they desire to work. Research applicants should accordingly realise that they stand little or no chance of favourable consideration unless they state clearly their proposed research work and their qualifications for undertaking it. The conduct, behaviour and health of the Indian students in Edinburgh, the Adviser adds, has in general been good. Though a thorough medical examination before leaving India is strongly recommended, it still happens that men unable to withstand the rigours of the Scottish climate come to Edinburgh. A very promising Forestry student, Mr. George Chacko, of the Travancore Forest Service, died in November 1935 from pneumonia. In November 1936 Mr. Deb Kumar Majumdar (Bengal) died from phthisis. Mr. Majumdar had completed the second year of the B.Sc. (Engineering) course and after a sojourn in India returned to Scotland, apparently well, but the disease ultimately proved fatal. In athletics and physical welfare classes, Indian students have taken a good place.

12. At Glasgow the Local Adviser received fifty-one applications for admission; eleven of these were received direct and two students were admitted, and of the remaining forty received through the High Commissioner, eleven joined the University. There were two Government scholars in Glasgow and three private students under the supervision of the Local Adviser. The Indian students at Glasgow have progressed satisfactorily, and there is nothing of special note to which attention need be drawn.

Section III.

PROFESSIONAL AND PRACTICAL TRAINING.

13. The most important event in connection with medical studies was the decision of the General Medical Council, London, in May 1936, to re-recognise the medical degrees of the Universities of Bombay, Lucknow and Madras with retrospective effect from the 25th February 1930 (i.e. the date from which recognition was previously withdrawn), and also to recognise the medical degrees of the University of Patna, if conferred on or after the 11th May 1935. It is hoped that recognition of other Indian University degrees will soon follow. The result of this recognition of Indian degrees will appreciably affect Indian Medical graduates who come to this country for post-graduate and specialised diploma courses, since they will now be eligible to proceed to most of these higher qualifications without the necessity of first obtaining such qualification as the Diplomas of L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., in order to entitle them to registration in this country. As a consequence there ought to be a slightly decreased demand for undergraduate clinical studies in Medical Schools in this country, which, for reasons emphasised in previous Reports, have always been difficult to obtain. Generally speaking, the demand for admission to Medical Schools and Colleges in this country from home candidates here has continued to be extremely heavy, and it is practically impossible to secure admission for more than one or two Indian students in each Medical School for those who propose to take the full course, leading to the University degree (e.g. M.B., B.S.) in Medicine and Surgery. Vacancies for Indian applicants desiring to take the whole or part of a course leading to non-University qualifications such as the Diplomas of L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., are even more difficult to arrange, and the pressure has reflected itself even in the specialised Schools and Colleges where courses for such advanced professional qualifications as the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Membership of the Royal College of Physicians, &c., are provided. It is not, perhaps, realised sufficiently in India that only at a small number of Medical Schools and Colleges are these advanced courses available, that only a small number of students is admitted to each class, and that therefore there are but few places available for students from overseas. An idea of the pressure on the accommodation of these classes may be gained from the fact that so far as the F.R.C.S. courses in London are concerned, it is possible that there may not be any vacancy for a new applicant until the beginning of 1938 at the earliest. Students therefore who have passed the Primary F.R.C.S. examination in India and have completed the prescribed period as House Surgeon and who propose to come here to take the Final examination, should take care to apply for admission to

Medicine.

the necessary course at the earliest possible date, and in most cases it will probably save time if the applications are sent in the first instance through this Department. Certain facilities, other than these specialised courses, for post-graduate and advanced studies are available at the British Post-graduate Medical School, and at various Medical Colleges in London and the Provinces. The position is similar in so far as specialised courses in preparation for M.R.C.P. course are concerned. On the whole it may be emphasised that in view of the continued pressure of home candidates on the accommodation of Medical Schools and Colleges in this country, Indian candidates for admission would be well advised to send their applications through the local University Information Bureau or Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner in good time to enable the authorities concerned to send them their decision before they leave India. In no case should they assume that it will be an easy or automatic matter for them to secure the desired admission on their arrival here.

14. In this connection there is a further point which calls for emphasis. It is essential that medical students from India should realise that, as the vacancies are extremely limited, it is most undesirable to submit applications unless they are definitely intending to come over if admission be obtained. To secure a vacancy and then to withdraw at the last minute not only prejudices the position with regard to future applicants from India, but usually results in the loss of a place which would otherwise have been given to another Indian applicant. Moreover, a student who, having been offered admission, withdraws without good reason runs a serious risk of not being able to obtain a renewed offer in a future year.

15. It will be noted from the figures furnished in the Appendices that the total number of Indians admitted to various courses of study at various medical institutions is about 600. Actually there is a certain amount of duplication in these figures since medical students during the year are often obliged to attend more than one Medical School, but from a rough census which has been made it appears that this figure represents approximately 450 individual students. It will be seen therefore that, in spite of the severe pressure on their accommodation, the British Medical Schools are doing their best to meet the requirements of medical students from India.

16. Sincere thanks are due to the Deans of the various Medical Schools and Faculties throughout the country for their unfailing courtesy and for their willingness to accept Indian students in so far as their accommodation and their conditions of admission allowed.

17. The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons has had under consideration the conditions of educational qualifications required for the course leading to the M.R.C.V.S. At present Intermediate certificates of the various recognised Indian Universities and Boards of Intermediate Education are recognised, provided that the subjects of English, Mathematics, a language other than English, and Chemistry or Physics are included. For students commencing their training in and after September 1938, the requirement will be that they shall have passed an examination which will exempt them from the Matriculation requirements of any University in the British Isles, irrespective of the particular subjects taken in the examination. It should, however, be noted that in view of the fact that the first-year course consists of the subjects of Chemistry, Physics, Biology, a student who had not already reached Matriculation standard in at least Physics and Chemistry would find it almost impossible to attain the required standard in the subjects of the First Examination in one year. As there appears to be some confusion in the minds of intending applicants it may also be as well to explain the existing regulations for veterinary studies in this country. The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons is a professional and examining body, but the teaching is given at any one of the following five recognised Veterinary Schools:—

- The Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town, London.
- The Veterinary School, The University, Liverpool.
- The Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh.
- The Veterinary College, Glasgow.
- The Veterinary College of Ireland, Dublin.

Before, however, a student can be considered at one of these colleges it is necessary that his general educational qualifications should be passed as satisfactory

by the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and the first stage is, therefore, to obtain this certification from the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. Thereafter, application must be made to the various colleges, but it may be pointed out at this stage that it is considerably easier for the student to send his full application and certificates in original to this Department through the Local University Information Bureau or Advisory Committee in the first place, so that both the ruling of the Royal College can be obtained and application made to the various schools without the delay involved in correspondence with India. It may be added that the only exemption normally granted from the Diploma course, which now covers a period of five years, is in respect of the First Year. Applicants who have obtained an Indian University Science Degree after an approved course of study may be given exemption from the First Year. Graduates of Indian Veterinary Colleges are not eligible for any exemption or concession.

18. In my last Report I expressed the hope that, as a result of negotiations that were then taking place, it would be possible to arrange practical training facilities in Actuarial work for suitably qualified Indian students. I am now glad to report that, thanks to the kind interest and efforts of the Institute of Actuaries, no less than ten of the leading Assurance and Insurance Societies and Companies have agreed to receive, on the recommendation of the High Commissioner, Indian students into their office for a period of six months or so in order to obtain experience of actuarial practice. Only selected candidates who have already passed Parts I and II of the Examinations of the Institute of Actuaries, London, will be eligible for consideration, and it is of course understood that such students, whether receiving remuneration or not, shall conform in every respect to the ordinary staff regulations of the offices which accept them. Three students have already undergone training under this scheme, the value of which, it is hoped, will each year make available for life insurance in India a few qualified men who, by practical work associated with their studies, will have absorbed something of the standards of British Life Assurance methods and administration. Cordial thanks are due to the President and Council of the Institute of Actuaries, and especially to Mr. Raynes, the Honorary Secretary at the time of the preliminary discussions, for their most valuable advice and assistance.

Actuarial
Training.

19. The Department, in collaboration with the India Store Department, has, during the year under review, dealt with 235 applications for practical training facilities in various branches of Engineering and Technology, as compared with 226 during the preceding year. From the particulars given in Appendix VIII it will be noted that 10 students withdrew their applications, and that in the case of 18 applicants it was not possible to take action on their behalf, as either they did not possess the necessary preliminary qualifications or they insisted on terms in regard to premium, or payment of wages, which it is not the practice of the firms concerned to grant. Of the remaining 207, twenty-four were under consideration at the end of the period covered by the Report, and in eighteen cases the required facilities could not be arranged. Offers were secured in 165 cases, forty-one of which were for various reasons, refused by the applicants concerned. The number of cases in which training facilities offered were availed of was thus 124, distributed as follows:—

Engineering
and
Technology.

Civil and Municipal Engineering	...	..	2
Electrical Engineering	...	...	32
Mechanical Engineering	...	...	24
Marine Engineering	...	...	1
Railway Engineering	...	...	17
Railway Traffic	...	...	6
Automobile Engineering	...	...	4
Aviation	...	...	6
Printing	...	...	2
Various Technical and Professional subjects	...	...	30
Total	...	..	124

The corresponding figures for the preceding year were:—

Offers secured	...	...	...	123
Offers not availed of	...	...	...	24
Offers availed of	...	...	...	99

20. The number of applications shows an increase on the preceding year, whilst the number of applicants placed has also increased. To a certain extent this increase is due to the larger number of students placed in professional subjects such as Accountancy, Banking and Insurance, but there is also a substantial increase under the heading of Railway Engineering, this being due to the fact that two batches of Indian Special Class Railway Apprentices were placed for training during 1935-36, none being placed in the preceding year. The general improvement in trade, and especially the largely increased engineering orders involved in the rearmament programme, may strengthen the prospects of placing students for practical training, though against this must be set the possibility that firms, working under great pressure to fulfil contracts, may not feel disposed to accept for training apprentices requiring the supervision of foremen and skilled workers. The Director-General, India Store Department, confirms this view in the following paragraph which has been extracted from his Report for 1935-36 :—

"The general position as regards the various trades remains as described in last year's Report. After considerable trouble, two students were placed in spinning and weaving works. Difficulties still arise in respect of seasonal trades such as beet sugar production and fruit and vegetable canning, particularly when the student's vacation during which training is desired coincides with the industry's slack season. Facilities in automobile and aircraft factories have been less readily available. This is due to the development of the Imperial rearmament programme, which has made the manufacturers so busy that they are unable to accept trainees."

21. The students placed for training have generally given every satisfaction to their temporary employers, and grateful thanks are due to the firms and organisations, as shown in Appendix IX, which have been good enough to afford the necessary facilities.

Section IV.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

22. The total number of Government Scholars and other students under the supervision of the Department during the period was 151, distributed as follows :—

I. Students holding scholarships awarded by the Government of India or by Provincial Governments :—

Men :

(a) At Oxford or Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	7
(b) At other Universities	...	...	...	...	...	19
(c) Technical and professional training	...	...	...	...	...	4
(d) In schools, works and factories	...	...	...	...	...	42
						— 72

Women :

(a) At Oxford and Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	3
(b) At other Universities	...	...	...	...	...	— 3
						8

II. Students in receipt of Grants-in-aid

III. Scholars entrusted to the supervision of the High Commissioner by various Indian States, Trust Funds, &c. :—

(a) Sussex Trust Scholars (including four women)	...	...	...	...	...	11
(b) Silver Wedding Fund Scholars	...	...	...	...	...	3
(c) Lytton Moslem Scholars	...	...	...	...	...	2
(d) Prince of Wales' Reception Fund Scholars	...	...	...	...	...	2
(e) King Edward Memorial Fund Scholars	...	...	...	...	...	5
(f) Indian Cotton Research Committee Scholars	...	...	...	...	...	2
(g) Nagpur University Scholar	...	...	...	...	...	1
(h) De Souza Trust Fund	...	...	...	...	...	5
(i) Private Trust Funds	...	...	...	...	...	27
						— 58
(j) State Scholars from—						
Baroda...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
						151

23. In my last Report I referred to the breakdown in health of a State Scholar, Mr. Chaudhri Jit Ram (N.W.F.P.). The Department kept in close touch with him during his long serious illness, borne with great patience and fortitude, and he was much comforted and cheered by the visits paid to him. He was making good progress and it was hoped that he would soon be able to travel back to India. Unfortunately, the improvement in his condition was not maintained and he finally collapsed and died. He was a man of considerable promise and his death is a distinct loss to India.

24. During the period under review numerous applications were again received from students in need of financial assistance to enable them to continue and complete the research or advanced work on which they were engaged. After consultations with the Professors or Heads of Departments under whom they were working, the High Commissioner, from the funds placed at his disposal by various Provincial Governments in India, awarded grants of varying amounts to eight students, a list of whom is given in Appendix X. The amount annually available for these grants is strictly limited, and it should be especially noted that not all the Provincial Governments allocate funds for this purpose, so that the High Commissioner is not in a position to award grants to students from non-contributing Provinces.

Section V.

STUDENTS ENTRUSTED TO THE SUPERVISION OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

25. Fifteen students were entrusted by parents or guardians to the supervision of the High Commissioner during the period under review. Twelve of these students were looked after directly by the Department and three were placed in the care of the Local Adviser at Glasgow. For the Indian students at Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh, the respective University authorities undertook this responsibility, and during the year there were twelve students under the Secretary of the Delegacy for Oriental Students at Oxford, nine students under the Secretary of the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee at Cambridge, and five students under the charge of the University Adviser to Indian Students at Edinburgh.

Section VI.

SOCIAL AND WELFARE WORK.

26. The Hostel for Indian Students at 21, Cromwell Road closed its doors at the end of May 1936, after having been in existence since 1910. The primary object for which the Hostel was established and maintained, at a considerable cost of well over £2,000 to Indian revenues, was to meet the needs of newly arrived students from India. During the quarter century of its existence large numbers of Indian students, particularly those newly arrived from India, have taken advantage of the residential accommodation and the other social amenities which the House provided. During the past few years, however, the majority of new arrivals had not made use of the accommodation available at the Hostel, but had gone direct to families or boarding houses, as a result of contacts established by relatives and friends who had come to England before them. Moreover, special organisations have been established by various non-official agencies to assist Indian students to obtain suitable accommodation. It was accordingly felt that the Hostel had outlived its utility and that the patronage which it was receiving was in no way commensurate with the heavy expenditure from Indian revenues which its maintenance involved.

27. Various organisations such as the Northbrook Society, the National Indian Association and the Indian Students Loan Fund Committee which were housed or met at 21, Cromwell Road, have found accommodation elsewhere. The Indian Students Accommodation Committee, which worked in close co-operation with the Hostel authorities, has been dissolved, and Miss Bose, M.A. (Cantab.), a member of the staff of the Education Department, has been appointed part-time Accommodation Officer. A register has been compiled of suitable families and boarding houses, which are inspected at regular intervals so as to ensure that the list is up-to-date. All students proposing to proceed to England are accordingly invited to write in

advance, preferably through their University Information Bureau or Provincial Advisory Committee, to the Accommodation Officer, Office of the High Commissioner for India, Education Department, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2, who will be glad to help and advise them in any way possible. Mention should be made of any special requirements such as vegetarian diet, and some indication given, if possible, of the district preferred, and the approximate amount available monthly for living expenses. Students who desire accommodation to be reserved for them in advance and would wish to be met on arrival in London should state the date of their departure from India, the name of the boat by which they are travelling and make it clear whether they intend to disembark at Marseilles or travel all the way round by sea. Provided sufficient notice is given, a letter will be sent to each student at Port Said or Marseilles giving details of the accommodation arranged so that on arrival the student may go direct to the address given. It should be particularly noted that special arrangements are made to meet women students arriving in England, but it is essential that adequate notice, with exact details of expected date and time of arrival in London, should be sent to the Accommodation Officer.

28. The Report of the Indian Students' Loan Fund Committee for the year ending the 31st December 1935 shows that small subscriptions received during the year amounted to £64 6s. 6d., a contribution of £200 was received from Indian revenues, and interest on investments amounted to £39 13s. 1d. The amount repaid by students was £195 4s. 11d., as against £138 17s. in 1934. The Committee were, however, able to give loans to 38 students, amounting to £479 11s. 9d., as compared with loans to 46 students, amounting to £514 4s. 6d., in the previous year. On the 31st December 1935 a sum of £4,614 2s. 10d. was due from students and £358 18s. 2d. was written off as irrecoverable.

29. During the year 1935 the Indian Students' Union and Hostel at 112, Gower Street, continued its useful services. The standard of its usual activities was well maintained, and the number enrolled as members of this Institution showed a considerable increase as compared with previous years.

30. The Report of the Indian Gymkhana Club for the year 1935 discloses considerable improvements as compared with the previous year. The membership of the Club has increased by twenty-eight, and owing to a sum of £93 having been received as Life Membership subscription and donations, the indebtedness of the Club has been reduced by £50. During the year under review additional amenities, e.g. hockey and badminton sections, have been provided for the use of the members. In the cricket section, out of 61 matches played, 30 were won, 18 drawn, 12 lost and one match resulted in a tie.

31. During the year under review the Department had again to deal with numerous cases of destitution and serious illness. Ten students had to be repatriated to India with funds secured from their parents or guardians, and in addition eight students (including two women) were assisted with cheap passages to India, including one who had got himself into serious financial difficulties from which the Department helped to extricate him. Two very sad cases of suicide occurred during the year and the inquests were attended by an officer of the Department, which subsequently arranged for the settlement of their affairs.

Section VII.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

32. It will be noted from the figures given in Appendix III to this Report that, instead of a decrease, as for various reasons might have been anticipated, in the number of full-time Indian students in attendance at educational institutions in this country, there has actually been an increase to about 1,350, as compared with the corresponding figure 1,316 during 1934-35. The number of new applications for admission indeed shows an even more marked increase from 617 in the previous year to 760 for 1935-36, whilst the number of offers of admission received on behalf of Indian applicants has risen from 465 to 561. These figures are perhaps sufficient testimony in themselves to the fact, which I have emphasised in previous

Reports, that the University and College authorities in this country deal generously with Indian candidates for admission, provided they apply in good time and are fully qualified to take the proposed course of study or training.

33. It may perhaps be useful, especially in order to remove misapprehensions which apparently still exist, to make it clear that the Department has not and indeed is not empowered to control the admission of Indian students to British Universities or Colleges, nor does it intervene in any way between applicants in India on the one hand and the educational institutions in this country on the other, except at their own request, made either directly to the Department or through the appropriate Indian University Information Bureau or Provincial Advisory Committee, or at the request of the University or College authorities here who prefer in many cases to receive applications from overseas through recognised Agencies, which can vouch for their credentials and to whom they can turn when difficulties arise. Experience has amply proved that this procedure is generally in the best interests of the students concerned, whose degrees and other qualifications, on which the question of their admission largely depends, can usually be verified without the necessity of referring to India and much time and correspondence is thus saved.

34. In this connection I would again emphasise the fact that Indian students who propose to proceed abroad for further study or training will save themselves a good deal of trouble and possibly disappointment if they first consult one of the University Information Bureaux or Advisory Committees which have been established in practically every Province. During the period under review the Governments of Orissa and Sind, on the suggestion of the High Commissioner, respectively established a Students' Information Bureau and a Students' Advisory Committee, the former having its headquarters at Cuttack, with Mr. B. N. Rohatgi, M.A. (Pat.), B.Sc. (Lond.), as Secretary, the latter at Karachi with the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction as Secretary. The Bureaux and Committees are kept regularly supplied with the calendars and prospectuses of British educational institutions and are periodically notified of any important changes in regulations, &c., which may specially affect the admission of Indian students. Students seeking admission to a University or College here may thus before leaving India acquaint themselves with the exact regulations governing the course of study or training which they have in mind. They may then, if they so desire, submit their applications direct to the University to which they seek admission, but they run the risk that the University or College concerned may require them to apply through the High Commissioner, or their applications may not contain the desired detailed information and certificates, with the result that much delay may be involved and it may eventually be too late, in case of refusal, to make successful alternative applications elsewhere in time, especially as some institutions now insist that the applicant shall not simultaneously have submitted an application elsewhere. But those who both consult and send their applications through the University Bureaux or Advisory Committees will ensure as far as possible that their applications contain full information of their qualifications and are accompanied by the required degree or other certificates. In the case of well-qualified candidates who submit their applications in this way, the Universities and Colleges are usually able to send their decision to the Department in good time to notify the applicants before they have left India. Experience over many years has proved that it is generally the ill-qualified student who fails to take advantage of the information and advice provided for them by the Bureaux and Committees, and it is usually students of this class who leave India without making any preliminary enquiries and with little or no idea of their chances of admission, and who, when they arrive here, have often the mistaken idea that the High Commissioner is in a position to bring pressure upon educational authorities to waive their statutes and regulations on their behalf. The High Commissioner is, of course, not prepared to take any such useless and improper action, the request for which is only too often based on the assumption that an Indian ought to be admitted merely because he is an Indian. As I have often stated in these Reports the Universities and Colleges here welcome, within the limits of their available accommodation, students who by their proved ability and promise are likely to do good work and thus reflect credit both on themselves and on their teachers. When complaints are raised, as they often are, that each year a number of Indian applicants

are unable to gain admission after they have arrived in this country, it is not always remembered that the students concerned are not unfrequently poorly qualified and, even if by a lucky chance eventually admitted, only too often prove a disappointment to themselves and to their parents and guardians in India who have incurred heavy expense and made considerable sacrifices on their behalf.

35. Whilst the number of students to be found at most of the Universities and Colleges throughout the United Kingdom has increased, the improvement in their general standard of ability and attainment has undoubtedly been maintained. It is gratifying to note during the period under review the successes and distinctions again won, especially at the post-graduate stage in the various Faculties. In Medicine and Surgery the following high professional qualifications were obtained: Eight students were awarded the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and seven (including one woman) the Membership of the Royal College of Physicians, London; two Indian doctors gained the high distinction of the Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, nine the Membership of the same institution, and six the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. In Science four students were awarded the important degree of D.Sc., twenty-four obtained the Ph.D., and twelve the degree of M.Sc. (including one in Engineering). In the Faculties of Arts and Economics, &c., no less than fourteen students were awarded the degree of Ph.D. This noteworthy record of post-graduate distinctions, to which may be added the list of successes recorded in Appendix VIa at the first degree or diploma stage, not only reflect great credit on the students concerned, but may also be regarded as a tribute to the excellence of the training which they had received at their Indian Universities before proceeding abroad. Moreover, such students may well render valuable service by acting as interpreters of the East to the West, and of the West to the East, helping to spread, during their sojourn abroad, a wider and more enlightened knowledge of the traditions and culture of their own country, and, on their return to India, taking back with them aspects, ideas and ideals of Occidental culture which have most impressed them. They, with their experience and first-hand knowledge of European educational conditions, will also be in a position when they have embarked, as it is hoped most of them in due course will, on careers of service and distinction to India, to be of real service in the way of giving valuable and salutary advice to the young compatriots who propose to follow in their footsteps and leave their motherland to join Universities abroad.

36. In previous Reports I have drawn attention to the encouraging fact that each year an increasing number of students have first obtained good degrees at their own Indian Universities before coming here and that these students, as a rule and provided that they apply in good time, stand a much better chance of obtaining admission. That this marked improvement in the general standard is being maintained may perhaps be best illustrated from the fact that the number of Indian students pursuing post-graduate courses in the various faculties of Art, Science, Medicine, Economics, &c., at Universities in this country has increased from below 400 during 1934-35 to well over 500 during the period under review. This is all to the good; Universities here, whilst very generous in their admission of overseas, including Indian, under-graduates, especially welcome post-graduate and specialised students who have well-defined and specific problems to tackle. These older and more mature students are usually brought into close contact, not only with their teachers, but also with other senior students from home and overseas likewise engaged on research work. What may perhaps best be called international friendships which tend to mutual respect and understanding may be thus formed, fruitful for goodwill on all sides.

37. But a word of warning in this connection may again not be amiss. Not all students, whether from home or overseas, who have already taken a first degree are fully qualified to embark upon research or advanced work. If students who have graduated in Indian Universities would bear this fact in mind, not a few would be saved disappointment. Those who have taken a degree with First Class Honours and have since done advanced work of real value and are thus in a position to submit evidence of aptitude for research, are usually able to secure recognition as advanced students from Universities in this country, subject to the proviso that they submit their application with a clear statement of their proposed research work in good time, and certainly not later than the end of May, so as to enable the

various authorities concerned to consider and decide upon the applications before the Long Vacation begins towards the end of June. Students who have not taken high honours before leaving India may, and sometimes are, admitted for research work leading to a higher degree. But every such application is considered by the Universities here strictly on its merits, and it must not be assumed, as unfortunately it often is, that the recognition previously accorded, for the purpose of research work at a University here, to the holder of a particular Indian degree, will be accorded to all candidates in possession of a similar qualification. This applies just as forcibly to Indian graduates who seek exemption from the first-year course and the Intermediate examination. This concession may be, and frequently is, granted by Universities here, but there is no prescriptive right to it, and all students, including Indian, have their applications decided by the competent authorities, who, it must be remembered, are autonomous and independent bodies, on the individual merits of their cases.

38. A noteworthy feature of the year under review has been the number of students who have come for courses in Education, both theoretical and practical. Having regard to the immensity and complexity of the problems of education which sooner or later will have to be faced and resolved in the new India, it may confidently be expected that the students who have obtained this qualification in Education and also practical experience in schools here of all grades and types, will in due course play their part in contributing to the educational development of their own country. With the progressive expansion of primary and higher education in India the question of an adequate supply of trained and qualified teachers, and especially teachers competent to teach in and through English, is likely to become of great importance within the next few years, and those who come here for this purpose will undoubtedly learn much from Western methods of school organisation and practice, with which to supplement their own traditional methods of teaching and training. The usual course is a year in the Education Department of a University here, supplemented by teaching practice in, and visits to, schools of all types. Cordial thanks are due to the Heads and staffs of the various University Education Departments, to the Local Education authorities and their Directors, and to the Headmasters and Headmistresses of schools, who do all in their power to ensure that the students derive the greatest possible advantage from the facilities freely and courteously arranged for them.

39. If, as seems probable, the number of Indian students seeking admission to University Education courses continues to increase, it may be as well to point out that the places available for students from overseas are naturally limited. Applicants from India who have already taken a degree in their own country, followed by at least two years' actual teaching in good schools, and who can produce evidence—required for the purpose of teaching practice in the schools here—of a command of clear and fluent English, can, as a rule, obtain admission within the limits of the available accommodation, again provided they apply in good time. Applicants not possessing these academic and teaching qualifications stand little or no chance of admission. Students who do obtain admission are generally required to devote their first year to the Diploma Course. If successful, many of them wish, not unnaturally, to spend a second year in reading for a higher degree in education, such as the M.Ed. or M.A. (Ed.). Apart from the fact that at most Universities here admission to these post-graduate degree courses is governed by stringent regulations, experience has proved that men and women teachers from India who are in a position to stay here for two years derive considerably more benefit if, after obtaining the Diploma, they devote their second year to obtaining additional teaching experience in good schools, carefully selected with special regard to the subject or subjects they wish to teach when they return home.

40. Indian parents and guardians, who propose to send their children or wards to England for school education, frequently consult the Department, which has established and maintains close contact with schools throughout the country, and is in a position to advise about the most suitable and, if required, to make the necessary arrangements for admission. It is obvious that this is a question calling for the most serious consideration on the part of parents or guardians, especially if, as is often the case, they wish their children to be entirely educated in this

country. In this event admission to a preparatory school has first to be arranged, prior to, and in preparation for, a public school, and if, in addition, a degree course at a University here is also planned, the children concerned may have to stay in this country from the age of eight or nine until they are twenty-one or twenty-two. There is thus a grave risk that Indian children, exiled for so long a period from their own country, may become completely changed in their thoughts, ways and outlook, and may lose that desirable sense of their own nationality without which on their eventual return to India they may find it difficult, especially as they may be unable to speak the language of their parents, to resume happy contact with the life and thought of their own country and people. It can scarcely be doubted that some Indian parents are obliged to send their children abroad owing to the lack of similar educational facilities in India, and the only real remedy, in the direction of which there have recently been encouraging signs, would appear to be the establishment in India of more schools on the lines of the English public and similar schools, to which Indian parents could send their children and to which, it may be hoped, English residents in India would also send theirs. The importance of educational developments along these lines is obvious, and it may be hoped that before many years have passed Indian parents, anxious that their children should be educated along sound lines, will be able to find the necessary facilities in their own country.

Women Students.

41. The number of women students remains fairly constant, the majority being engaged in Medical studies and in courses leading to the Teachers' Diploma. It is noticeable that the women students for the most part appear to adapt themselves fairly easily on their arrival in England to the changed conditions of life, and show themselves very eager to make the most of their time in this country, both from a social as well as from an academic point of view. Every effort is made by the Department to keep in touch with the women students throughout their stay in this country, and with this end in view a series of small parties was arranged at India House last year. These gatherings also serve the purpose of providing an opportunity for the students to get to know each other, and this they appear greatly to appreciate. In July 1936 the High Commissioner gave a Reception at India House, where a number of ladies and gentlemen connected with or interested in India were invited to meet the party of Indian women students who were then touring Europe under the leadership of Mrs. Rene Datta.

42. It has been found that it does not appear to be known generally in India that the Department is willing to make arrangements to meet women students on their arrival in this country, and to make arrangements for their accommodation. Parents who are at all anxious about sending their daughters over to England, either for School or University education, will, it is hoped, have no hesitation in writing to the Office for any help and advice that they may want with regard to their daughters' stay in this country. It might be added here that during last session arrangements were made to repatriate two women students who unfortunately found themselves without funds to return to India.

43. The information and figures furnished in paragraphs 19-20 and in Appendix VIII of this Report amply prove that industrial organisations in this country are more disposed than is sometimes alleged in India to offer practical training facilities in the various branches of Engineering and Technology to properly qualified Indian students who are prepared to accept the ordinary rules, especially as regards payment of premium, if required, of the trades concerned, conditions which are usually applicable to home students and apprentices. Difficulties are still being encountered, especially in the case of certain of the great staple industries which have suffered severely from Indian competition and restrictions. But with the improved prospects of industrial prosperity which are now becoming apparent, it may be hoped that the difficulties in the way of placing all the students, who seek practical experience in works and factories here, will progressively disappear, especially as there are signs that firms in this country are beginning to grasp, more than they apparently did in the past, the benefits that may accrue from the provision of such facilities in the way of establishing and cementing good business relations between this country and India. In this connection it may perhaps be pertinent to quote the following remarks from the report of His

Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner on "Economic and Commercial Conditions in India" for 1935-36 published in December 1936 :—

"The friendly co-operation of British manufacturing organisations, with their technical experience and knowledge of world-wide conditions, and Indian industrialists, with their knowledge of local conditions, should be most valuable in research work with the object of stimulating the consumption of their products by creating fresh outlets and uses for them and by joint effort to develop backward sections of the market and by promoting entirely new consumptive demand. I am convinced that we must rely more and more in future on the supply of capital products and technical equipment to India, thus aiding her own development with our experience and technique."

44. It seems certain that the "friendly co-operation" thus adumbrated by Sir Thomas Ainscough would be greatly furthered if British manufacturing organisations would do all in their power to provide increased training facilities in all branches for the young and keen Indian students who each year obtain excellent technical qualifications at British Universities and Colleges, and who are only too anxious to round off their theoretical studies with an adequate period of experience in offices, works and factories, which may equip them to make a useful contribution on their return home to the development of India's own industries and trade. Any further steps taken in this direction may reasonably be expected in the long run to yield a good harvest in goodwill and increased orders, and it cannot have altogether escaped attention that their trade competitors, not only on the Continent but also in America and Japan, have not lost sight of this aspect of the question and are more and more doing all they can to attract Indian trainees.

45. In September 1936 the final batch of Mercantile Marine Engineering scholars returned to India, and the scheme for their training in this country came to an end. Henceforth, these probationers will be trained in India. The stagnation in the shipbuilding industry which was prevalent when the scheme was first started at first caused great difficulties in the way of arranging for adequate practical training in the yards. But owing to the kindness of various private firms, and especially of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who were good enough to accept four scholars in addition to eight Royal Indian Navy probationers in all for training in His Majesty's Dockyard, Portsmouth, the candidates (with one exception) successfully completed their training, satisfied the requirements of the Board of Trade in respect of workshop service and have returned to India to acquire the necessary sea-going experience for which arrangements had been made by the Government of India.

46. One of the functions of the Department is to act as a properly equipped clearing house of information on educational matters connected with India. During the period under review, as in previous years, many educational institutions, as well as various professional bodies and organisations, have consulted the Department regarding Indian educational qualifications and conditions about which they required further information for the purpose of their own regulations. The services of this branch of the work of the Department is also frequently utilised by Indian Government and University authorities who require up-to-date information about specialised courses of study and training here. In March 1936 the seventh edition of the *Handbook for Indian Students* was published by the Department, and many tributes to its utility as a guide to the facilities for University and professional studies and training in the United Kingdom have been received. During the year the Department, at the request of the Government of India, Defence Department (Army Branch), prepared, for circulation in India, a special pamphlet dealing with the regulations and other information regarding courses of study and training leading to the Diploma of Membership of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, England.

47. In Section VI will be found particulars of the social and welfare work done by the Department, the complexities and difficulties of which may perhaps be realised from a perusal of paragraph 31. These difficulties only too often arise from the fact that many parents and guardians are still prone, in spite of the warnings that have been given in previous Reports, to send their sons and wards to this country without adequate thought or enquiry. The Department is frequently called upon to deal with cases of serious illness amongst students who would hardly have been allowed to leave India if, as has been frequently and strongly

recommended in successive Reports, they had been given a strict medical examination before departure. Others arrive in this country, not only without the qualifications necessary for admission to a degree or other course, but without guarantee for the regular provision of adequate funds and in not a few instances, it must regretfully be added, without the moral stamina necessary to face new and strange conditions in a foreign country far from the influences of family and home. As a result, cases are frequently coming to the notice of the Department of students who, owing to extravagance or lack of sufficient and regular remittances, are either destitute, or are earning a precarious living in menial employment of some kind or other, whilst from time to time it is called upon to rescue Indian youths who have fallen into evil ways or have become the dupes of undesirable associates. The problem is a grave one, not only because of the individual suffering and wastage, but because the good repute and standing of the Indian student community in this country is in this way unfairly prejudiced by the failures and short-comings of a small minority of their compatriots.

48. During the period under review visits have been paid by the Head and Officers of the Department to Universities and Colleges throughout Great Britain, whilst close contact has again been maintained with the authorities of the constituent Schools and Colleges of the University of London, where probably about two thirds of the total number of Indian students in this country are pursuing degree and other courses. It is a great pleasure to record that, as in previous years, the University and College authorities have everywhere and at all times showed their readiness to co-operate with the work of the Department and to do all within their power to assist and encourage their Indian members.

49. In conclusion, I should like to express my sincerest thanks to the Educational Officers of the Department for their most loyal and efficient support during an exceptionally busy year, a tribute which is also due to the clerical staff.

THOMAS QUAYLE.

January 1937.

APPENDIX I.

I.—AMOUNTS DISBURSED THROUGH THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 1935-36.

(A.)—FROM INDIAN REVENUES:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1) Scholarships:—						
Allowances of Government Scholars	6,866	6	3			
Passages	398	3	3			
Travelling Expenses	182	18	2			
Premiums, Fees, &c.	1,426	15	5			
(2) Special Grants-in-Aid:—	8,874	3	1(a 1)			
Central	150	0	0			
Bengal	375	0	0			
United Provinces	80	0	0			
	605	0	0			
(3) Allowances, &c. of selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service	13,949	10	0(a 2)			
(4) Allowances, &c., of Railway Apprentices	5,247	18	1			
(5) Grants to Educational and other bodies:—						
Grant to Oxford University for expenses for Delegacy for Oriental Students	296	17	6			
Grant to Cambridge University for expenses of Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee	544	6	6			
Grant to University of Edinburgh for expenses of University Adviser to Indian Students	247	10	0			
Advance to Indian Students Loan Fund	200	0	0			
	1,288	14	0			
(6) 21, Cromwell Road:—						
Rent, Rates and Taxes	832	17	0			
Salary and Allowance to Warden	504	3	6			
Repairs, Renovations, &c.	10	12	1			
Allowance for incidental expenses	10	0	0			
Grant towards Library	25	0	0			
Grant towards House expenses	678	14	6			
Telephone	25	12	7			
	2,086	19	8			
(7) Accommodation Committee:—						
Travelling Expenses, Postage, &c.	10	4	2			
Allowance to Secretary	65	0	0			
	75	4	2			
(B.)—FROM PRIVATE SOURCES:—						
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship	18,892	5	9	32,127	9	0
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship of Local Advisers	330	0	0			
				19,222	5	9

II.—ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 1935-36.

SALARIES: Office Staff	6,304	7	11
HONORARIA: Local Advisers at Manchester and Glasgow	252	5	0
	6,556	12	11
Publication of Students' Handbook	315	15	0
Travelling Expenses	76	15	1
Sundries	21	13	6
	6,970	16	6(b)

(a) Divisible among the various Governments as shown below:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Central	3,921	9	11			
Madras	1,578	3	9	1,309	0	0
Bombay	496	2	3	1,453	0	0
Bengal	47	3	8	2,220	0	0
United Provinces	918	19	11	2,371	6	0
Punjab	762	11	4	1,890	14	0
Burma	1,149	12	3	2,482	18	0
Bihar and Orissa				1,456	6	0
Central Provinces				177	16	0
Assam				370	10	0
	£8,874	3	1	13,919	10	0

(b) This, as in previous years, does not include any proportionate charge for services and staff shared with other Departments of the Office of the High Commissioner.

APPENDIX II.

21, CROMWELL ROAD.

House Account, 1935-36.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Boarders	1,494	18	0	Wages and Insurance	757	10	8
Meals	355	17	3	Food	1,237	2	6
National Indian Association and Northbrook Society	140	0	0	Heating and Lighting	586	14	6
Library	25	0	0	Laundry	149	2	7
Storage of luggage, &c.	4	16	9	Maintenance and Contingencies	188	3	5
Billiard Table	31	7	0	Library	11	19	10
Grant from Indian Revenues to meet deficiencies as between receipts and expenditure	678	14	6				
	£2,730	13	6				

£2,730 13 6

APPENDIX III (a).

Indian Men Students pursuing Full-Time Courses in Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom, 1935-36.

(Column (1) relates to Undergraduates, column (2) to Postgraduates.)

University or College	Arts (including Education) and Law		Economics and Commerce		Pure Science		Engineering and Technology		Medicine (including Dentistry)		Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Forestry		Un- classified		New Admi- nistrations	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)
Birmingham...	—	1	1	1	—	1	3	—	5 (1*)	—	—	—	—	—	5 (1*)	10 (1*)	3
Bristol ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	4	8	4
Cambridge ...	43	6	11	1	30	15	1	—	7	—	1	1	11	—	39	104	23
University of Durham, Arm- strong College,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
University of Durham, Col- lege of Medicine,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	1
University College, Exeter	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Leeds...	14	5	5	2	—	2	9	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	21	34	10
Liverpool ...	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	11	—	—	—	—	13	3	16
London ...	75 (25*)	48	43 (6*)	30	19	57 (2*)	89 (3*)	9 (1*)	126 (39*)	176 (78*)	9	6 (1*)	46 (10*)	2	441 (110*)	392 (113*)	328 (82*)
Manchester ...	1 (1*)	—	2	—	5	1	33 (3*)	7 (1*)	4	—	—	—	—	—	18 (4*)	45 (4*)	8 (1*)
University College, Notting- ham	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Oxford ...	42	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	25	51	7
Reading ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	4	—
Sheffield ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	13	1
University College, South- ampton	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	4	4	8
University College of North Wales, Bangor.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	2	5	1
University College of South Wales and Monmouth- shire, Cardiff.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
University College, Swansea	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	10	1	10
Edinburgh ...	9	13	—	—	1	3	15	—	28	47 (3*)	8	1	—	—	47 (ap- prox.)	61	64 (8*)
Glasgow ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	11	29	3
St. Andrew ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Trinity College, Dublin ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
University College, Galway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total ...	192 (26*)	90	67 (6*)	31	55	83 (2*)	181 (5*)	20 (2*)	186 (40*)	218 (81*)	35	17 (1*)	66 (10*)	2	671 (115*)	752 (118*)	194 (86*)

* Part-time students.

APPENDIX III (b).

Indian Men Students pursuing Full-Time Courses in the University of London, &c., 1935-36.
(Column (1) relates to Undergraduates, column (2) to Postgraduates.)

University or College	Arts (including Education and Law)		Economics and Commerce		Pure Science		Engineering and Technology		Medicine (including Dentistry)		Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Forestry		Unclassi- fied		New Admis- sions	Total	
	(1) (2*)	(2) (1*)	(1) (2*)	(2) (1*)	(1) (2*)	(2) (1*)	(1) (2*)	(2) (1*)	(1) (2*)	(2) (1*)	(1) (2*)	(2) (1*)	(1) (2*)	(2) (1*)		(1) (2*)	(2) (1*)
University College ...	23 (2*)	18	21 (1*)	1	11	27 (1*)	20	1 (1*)	18	11*	—	—	22 (7*)	—	94 (5*)	115 (10*)	17 (3*)
King's College ...	31 (1*)	5	—	—	—	11	10	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	33 (1*)	48 (1*)	16
Institute of Education ...	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
Imperial College of Science and Technology.	—	—	—	—	6	16 (1*)	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	21 (1*)
City and Guilds Engineer- ing College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	13	2
Queen Mary College ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	1
London School of Economics	1	2	27 (5*)	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 (33*)	2	30 (33*)	39 (38*)	33
South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Birkbeck College ...	9	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	3
School of Oriental Studies...	10 (22*)	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	16 (8*)	22 (22*)	10
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	23	—	—	—	—	27	32	23
St. Thomas's Hospital Medi- cal School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	(2*)	—	—	—	—	—	2	(2*)
Westminster Hospital Medi- cal School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (1*)	(7*)	—	—	—	—	(8*)	1 (1*)	(7*)
Guy's Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1 (5*)	—	—	—	—	5 (5*)	8	1 (5*)
St. George's Hospital Medi- cal School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
London Hospital Medical College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	16	29
Middlesex Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (36*)	—	—	—	—	—	1 (36*)	1 (36*)	—
Charing Cross Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	(3*)	—	—	—	—	1 (3*)	2	(3*)
University College Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 (2*)	—	—	(17*)	—	—	—	—	1 (7*)	6 (2*)	(17*)
King's College Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—
St. Mary's Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	32
Royal Dental Hospital of London, School of Dental Surgery.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	—
Maudsley Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
British Postgraduate Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	40	—	54
†Goldsmith's College ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
†Battersea Polytechnic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	16	—
†Chelsea Polytechnic ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	4	8	1
†East Malling Research Station.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2
†Northampton Polytechnic	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
†Northern Polytechnic ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
†Rothamsted Experimental Station.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
†Royal Veterinary College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	(1*)	—	—	—	7	(1*)
†Sir John Cass Technical Institute.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (3*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (3*)	1 (3*)	—
†Brompton Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(31*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(31*)
†Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
†Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 (12*)	—	—	—	—	21 (10*)	—	30 (12*)
TOTAL ...	76 (26*)	18	18 (6*)	30	19	57 (2*)	69 (3*)	9 (1*)	126 (39*)	176 (78*)	9	6 (1*)	46 (10*)	2	141 (140*)	392 (113*)	328 (82*)

* Part-time students.

† Institutions having recognised teachers.

APPENDIX III (c).

Indian Women Students pursuing Full-Time Courses in Universities and Colleges (including London) in the United Kingdom, 1935-36.

(Column (1) relates to Undergraduates, column (2) to Postgraduates.)

University or College	Arts (including Education) and Law		Economics and Commerce		Pure Science		Engineering and Technology		Medicine (including Dentistry)		Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Forestry.		Un- classified		New Admi- sions	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)
Bristol	(1*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2 (1*)	—
Cambridge	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
Leeds	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
London —																	
University College ...	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Institute of Education...	—	6 (1*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 (1*)	—	6 (1*)
Bedford College ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	1
King's College of House- hold and Social Science.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—
Imperial College of Science and Tech- nology.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
London School of Eco- nomics.	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1*)	—	2 (1*)	2 (1*)	1
School of Oriental Studies	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	(1*)	—	—	—	—	(1*)	4	(1*)
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
British Postgraduate Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	8	—	11
† Maria Grey Training College.	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
† Royal Academy of Music	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
† Royal College of Music	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—
† Goldsmiths' College ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Oxford	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Edinburgh	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	1	5	5
Trinity College, Dublin ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
TOTAL	10 (1*)	20 (1*)	2	1	1	3	—	—	12	18 (1*)	—	—	7 (1*)	—	41 (3*)	32 (2*)	42 (3*)

* Part-time or occasional students not included in preceding figure.

† Institutions having recognised teachers.

APPENDIX III (d).

Indian Students pursuing full-time Courses in other than University Colleges or Institutions.

				Total (including new admissions)		New admissions	
				Men	Women	Men	Women
Architectural Association, School of Architecture ...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Faraday House Electrical Engineering College ...	...	...	...	18	—	5	—
London School of Printing ...	...	...	...	1	—	1	—
Montessori Training College ...	...	...	...	—	12	—	12
National Hospital, Queen's Square ...	...	...	...	3 (14 ^o)	—	3 (14 ^o)	—
Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital ...	...	...	...	— (13 ^o)	—	— (13 ^o)	—
Royal Institute of Public Health ...	...	...	...	4	—	4	—
West London Postgraduate Hospital ...	...	...	...	45 (9 ^o)	5 (4 ^o)	36 (9 ^o)	4 (4 ^o)
N.E. London Postgraduate Medical College ...	...	...	...	— (3 ^o)	—	— (2 ^o)	—
Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester ...	...	...	...	3	—	1	—
Whitelands College, Putney ...	...	...	...	—	6	—	6
Loughborough College ...	...	...	...	4	—	2	—
Coombe Hospital, Dublin ...	...	...	...	12	3	12	3
Rotunda Hospital, Dublin ...	...	...	...	9	8	9	7
Totals ..	...	...	...	100 (39 ^o)	34 (4 ^o)	73 (38 ^o)	32 (4 ^o)

INNS OF COURT.

Gray's Inn ...	...	138	Inner Temple ...	91
Lincoln's Inn ...	...	251	Middle Temple ...	178

* Part-time students.

APPENDIX IV.

Number of Indian Students at Universities and Colleges, &c., in Great Britain, &c.

University or other Institution	No. of new admissions during session		Total No. in attendance during session	
	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35
ENGLAND:				
Birmingham University ...	5 (1 ^u)	3	13 (1 ^u)	15 (1 ^u)
Bristol University ...	5	5	14 (1 ^u)	16
Cambridge University ...	40	62	131	134
Durham University:				
Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne .	2	3	4	4 (2 ^u)
College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	2	2	4	5
Exeter, University College ...	2	1	2	1
Leeds University ...	25	15	45	38 (2 ^u)
Liverpool University ...	13	9	19	11
London University:				
University College ...	95 (5 ^u)	79 (8 ^u)	167 (13 ^u)	158 (10 ^u)
King's College ...	33 (1 ^u)	27 (1 ^u)	64 (1 ^u)	53 (1 ^u)
Institute of Education ...	17 (1 ^u)	12	17 (1 ^u)	14 (1 ^u)
King's College of Household and Domestic Science ...	2	—	2	—
Imperial College of Science and Technology	28	30 (3 ^u)	44 (1 ^u)	67 (4 ^u)
Bedford College for Women ...	2	5	5	6
Queen Mary College ...	4	9	10	15
London School of Economics ...	32 (24 ^u)	32 (25 ^u)	75 (39 ^u)	80 (37 ^u)
South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye .	—	2	2	2
Birkbeck College ...	6	15	12	20
School of Oriental Studies ...	17 (8 ^u)	26	33 (22 ^u)	39 (17 ^u)
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College	27	17	55	39
St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School ...	—	—	2 (2 ^u)	3
Westminster Hospital Medical School ...	— (8 ^u)	1	1 (8 ^u)	5
Guy's Hospital Medical School ...	5 (5 ^u)	3 (1 ^u)	9 (5 ^u)	7 (1 ^u)
St. George's Hospital Medical School ...	4	2	4	3
London Hospital Medical School ...	45	25 (5 ^u)	45	44 (7 ^u)
Middlesex Hospital Medical School ...	4 (36 ^u)	17 (4 ^u)	4 (36 ^u)	28 (12 ^u)
Charing Cross Hospital Medical School ...	1 (3 ^u)	1	2 (3 ^u)	4
London (Royal Free) Hospital School of Medicine for Women ...	— (1 ^u)	4	4 (1 ^u)	9
University College Hospital Medical School	1 (7 ^u)	16 (1 ^u)	6 (19 ^u)	19 (1 ^u)
King's College Hospital Medical School ...	2	7	5	10
St. Mary's Hospital Medical School ...	1	1	5	6
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine ...	34	18 (11 ^u)	34	18 (11 ^u)
Royal Dental Hospital of London, School of Dental Surgery ...	4	1	8	4
Maudsley Hospital ...	1	—	—	—
Cancer Hospital ...	—	2	—	2
British Postgraduate Medical School ...	57	23	65	23
Other London Institutions:				
†University of London; Goldsmiths' College	2	1 (1 ^u)	2	1 (1 ^u)
†Battersea Polytechnic ...	4	3	16	21
†Chelsea Polytechnic ...	4	6 (1 ^u)	9	8 (4 ^u)
†East Malling Research Station ...	2	—	2	—
†Northampton Polytechnic ...	1	3	1	3
†Northern Polytechnic ...	2	5 (1 ^u)	2	5 (1 ^u)
†Rothamsted Experimental Station ...	2	2	4 (1 ^u)	4
†Royal Veterinary College ...	—	—	7	5
†Sir John Cass Technical Institute ...	1 (3 ^u)	1	1 (3 ^u)	3
†Maria Grey Training College ...	8	11 (2 ^u)	8	11 (3 ^u)
†St. Mary's College, Lancaster Gate ...	—	1	—	1
†Royal Academy of Music ...	—	2	1	5
†Royal College of Music ...	1	3	2	3
†Trinity College of Music ...	—	— (1 ^u)	—	— (1 ^u)
†Brompton Hospital ...	—	— (21 ^u)	—	— (21 ^u)
†Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children ...	6	— (15 ^u)	6	— (15 ^u)
†Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital ...	21 (10 ^u)	1 (1 ^u)	20 (12)	8 (6 ^u)

* Occasional or part-time students.

† Has teachers recognised by the University of London.

University or other Institution	No. of new admissions during session		Total No. in attendance during session	
	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35
ENGLAND—cont.				
Other London Institutions—cont.				
Architectural Association School ...	—	—	1	1
Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital ...	(13*)	—	(13*)	—
Faraday House Electrical Engineering College ...	5	10	18	26
London School of Printing ...	1	—	1	6
Montessori Training College ...	12	1 (3*)	12	2 (3*)
Royal College of Art ...	—	—	—	2
Royal Institute of Public Health ...	4	2 (2*)	4	3 (2*)
National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Queen's Square ...	3 (14*)	—	3 (14*)	—
North-East London Postgraduate Medical College ...	(2*)	—	(3*)	2
West London Postgraduate Hospital ...	40 (13†)	†	50 (13†)	†
Whitelands College, Putney ...	6	5 (1*)	6	5 (1*)
Loughborough College ...	2	—	4	4
Manchester University (including Municipal College of Technology) ...	18 (4*)	26	53 (5*)	61
Nottingham, University College ...	1	2	1	1
Oxford University ...	26	30	61	63
Reading University ...	3	2	4	4
Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester ...	1	1	3	1
Sheffield University ...	7	5 (1*)	14	18 (3*)
University College, Southampton ...	1	—	1	—
WALES:				
University of Wales:				
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth ...	4	4	12	8
University College of North Wales, Bangor ...	2	2	6	7
University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff ...	—	1	1	2
University College of Swansea ...	1	1	3	1
Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff ...	10	3	11	5
SCOTLAND:				
University of Edinburgh ...	48	21	135 (3*)	113 (1*)
University of Glasgow ...	14	8	32	40
University of St. Andrews ...	1	1	2	3
IRELAND:				
University of Dublin:				
Trinity College ...	5	2 (1*)	9	5 (2*)
University College, Galway ...	1	1	1	1
Coombe Hospital, Dublin ...	15	8	15	8
Rotunda Hospital, Dublin ...	16	11	17	11
Totals ...	817 (190*)	661 (111*)	1,484 (251*)	1,387 (172*)
EUROPE:				
Austria ...	—	—	8	—
France ...	—	—	19	25
Germany ...	—	—	—	57
Switzerland ...	—	—	—	4
Italy ...	—	—	—	24
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA				
	—	—	87	32

* Occasional or part-time students.
† Information not available.

APPENDIX V.

First Degrees and Diplomas obtained, 1935-36.

	Arts, including Laws, Economics and Commerce, Architecture		Pure Science		Medicine, including Dentistry		Technology, including Engineering, Applied Chemistry		Agriculture, including Forestry, Horticulture, Vet. Science	
	Deg.	Dip.	Deg.	Dip.	Deg.	Dip.	Deg.	Dip.	Deg.	Dip.
<i>Universities.</i>										
Birmingham	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cambridge	20	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leeds... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
London	25	3	6	9	—	—	20	3	1	1
Manchester	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Oxford	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheffield	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Aberystwyth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Bangor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Edinburgh	1	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—
Glasgow	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—
St. Andrews... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Trinity College, Dublin ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Other Institutions and Governing Bodies.</i>										
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.... ..	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—
L.R.C.P. & S. (Edinburgh), and L.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow).	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
L.D.S., R.C.S.	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
L.D.S., R.C.S.(E.)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
L.M.S.S.A.	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Faraday House Engineering College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Royal College of Music ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	67	7	18	9	5	46	54	15	5	1

APPENDIX VI.
Educational Distinctions obtained, 1935-36.
A.—POSTGRADUATE DEGREES.

Degree	University or College	Name	Subject	Province
D.Sc. M.D. Ph.D.	London, Imperial College	S. V. Desai ...	Botany ...	Bombay.
	Edinburgh ...	M. Mitra ...	Botany ...	Punjab.
	Edinburgh ...	S. O. Dhar ...	Mathematics ...	Bengal.
	Bristol ...	N. G. Shabdo ...	Mathematics ...	Central Provinces.
	Cambridge ...	B. S. Bindra ...	...	Punjab.
	...	G. S. Siddappa ...	Fruit Canning ...	Madras.
	...	S. Singh ...	Agriculture ...	Punjab.
	...	V. M. Apto ...	Oriental Languages ...	Bombay.
	...	H. K. Bhatti ...	Biology ...	Punjab.
	...	O. G. Pendne ...	Mathematics ...	Baroda.
	...	K. A. Rahman ...	Biology ...	Punjab.
	...	R. L. Richharia ...	Agriculture ...	Central Provinces.
	...	M. Sharif ...	Biology ...	United Provinces.
	...	M. D. Taseer ...	English ...	Punjab.
	Leeds ...	M. C. Billimoria ...	Botany ...	Bombay.
	London : University College ...	S. K. Das ...	English ...	Bengal.
	...	N. R. Lal ...	Physics ...	Hyderabad.
	...	R. P. Patel ...	Pharmacological Chemistry ...	Baroda.
	...	S. N. Ray ...	English ...	Bengal.
M.Sc.	King's College ...	A. V. Sukhatme ...	Statistics ...	Bombay.
	...	P. V. Sukhatme ...	Statistics ...	Bombay.
	...	S. P. Chatterjee ...	Education ...	Bengal.
	...	A. S. S. Aiyar ...	English ...	Madras.
	...	S. K. Mukerjee ...	Physics ...	United Provinces.
	...	S. P. Naitthani ...	Botany ...	United Provinces.
	...	H. Nandi ...	Botany ...	Assam.
	London School of Economics.	S. A. Husain ...	Economics ...	United Provinces.
	School of Oriental Studies.	A. B. M. Habibullah ...	History ...	Bengal.
	...	A. F. M. K. Rahman ...	History ...	Bengal.
	Imperial College of Science and Technology.	P. Saran ...	History ...	United Provinces.
	...	K. K. Mitra ...	Mathematics ...	Punjab.
	Rothamsted Experimental Station.	M. Ishag ...	Physics ...	United Provinces.
	London Hospital Medical College.	H. M. Wadia ...	Engineering ...	Bombay.
	...	N. P. Mehta ...	Agriculture ...	Sind.
	...	S. Raychaudhuri ...	Agricultural Chemistry ...	Bengal.
	Manchester ...	M. G. Pradhan ...	Bacteriology ...	Bombay.
	...	G. M. Nabar ...	Textile Chemistry ...	Bombay.
	Swansea ...	V. S. Sakhare ...	Applied Chemistry ...	Borur.
	Edinburgh ...	Ziaud Din ...	Pure Science ...	Punjab.
	...	B. N. Prasad ...	Medicine ...	Bengal.
	Trinity College, Dublin...	P. O. Das ...	English ...	Bengal.
	...	B. K. Talookdar ...	English ...	Bombay.
	Leeds ...	A. M. Ud-Din ...	...	...
	London : University College ...	B. A. Kharé ...	Dyeing ...	Bombay.
	London School of Economics.	A. Baqi ...	Physics ...	Ajmer.
	...	J. J. Anjaria ...	Economics ...	Cutch.
	...	A. C. Lahiri ...	Economics ...	Bengal.
	...	R. P. N. Poduval ...	Economics ...	Travancore.
	...	K. R. Ramaswami ...	Economics ...	Madras.
M.A.	Imperial College of Science and Technology.	S. K. Shastri ...	Economics ...	Punjab.
	...	M. T. Thadani ...	Economics ...	Bombay.
	...	K. Chandra ...	Physics ...	United Provinces.
	...	R. N. Dogra ...	Engineering ...	Punjab.
	Leeds ...	M. P. Srivastava ...	Physics ...	United Provinces.
	London : King's College ...	G. Sarwar ...	English ...	United Provinces.
	London School of Economics.	N. Roy ...	Mathematics ...	Bihar.
	...	R. S. Bhatt ...	Economics ...	Bombay.
	Birkbeck College School of Oriental Studies.	B. S. Kesavan ...	English ...	Mysore.
	...	B. C. Mitra ...	History ...	Bengal.
M.Sc. (Eng). M.Ed.	London, University College	D. P. R. Cassand ...	...	Bombay.
	Leeds ...	T. B. Kankar ...	...	United Provinces.
M.Ch. Orth...	...	A. R. Mohajer ...	...	Hyderabad.
	Liverpool ...	R. J. Katrak ...	...	Bombay.

B.—FIRST-CLASS HONOURS DEGREES.

University or College	Name	Subject	Province
Cambridge	R. K. Banerjee ... K. D. Dholakia ... A. N. Grover ... V. M. Joshi ... R. J. Rebello ... N. R. Trivedi ...	Mechanical Sciences ... Wrangler; Mathematical Tripos, Part II. LL.B. ... Wrangler; Mathematical Tripos, Part II. Modern and Mediæval Languages. Wrangler, Mathematical Tripos, Part II.	Bengal. Bombay. Punjab. Bombay. Goa. Baroda.
Manchester	S. S. Surana ...	Engineering ...	Rajputana.
London:— University College ...	B. E. Vieyra ... P. N. Wanchoo ...	Electrical Engineering ... Civil and Municipal Engineering.	Bengal. Kashmir.
King's College ...	J. R. Engineer... J. C. Shroff ...	Engineering ... Engineering ...	Bombay. Bombay.
Queen Mary College ...	C. Kannepalli ...	Mathematics ...	Madras.
Oxford	U. K. Ghosal ... V. A. Hamdani ...	Oriental Languages ... Oriental Languages ...	Bengal. Bombay.

Two men students obtained the degree of B.Ed., Edinburgh, while 48 students (including 14 women) obtained Diplomas in Education, 25 (including 13 women) in London, 10 (including 1 woman) at Leeds, 4 in Edinburgh, 3 in Aberystwyth, 3 in Dublin, and one each in Glasgow, Exeter and Southampton. One woman obtained the London Teacher's Certificate.

C.—SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Cambridge	A. N. Grover ... V. K. R. V. Rao ... S. W. Shiveshwarkar...	Honorary Bachelor Scholarship (Law). Adam Smith Prize in Economics. Rayleigh Prize in Mathe- matics or Natural Science.	Punjab. Bombay. Bombay.
University of Durham:— Armstrong College ...	G. B. Das ... C. N. Marti ... S. K. Thadani ... G. R. Damodaran ...	Prize. Applied Science. III year. Electrical Engineering. Prize. Applied Science. II year. Electrical En- gineering. Prize. Applied Science. II year. Mechanical Engineering. Prize. Applied Science. I year. Mechanical En- gineering.	Madras. South India. Hyderabad Sind. Madras.
Liverpool	R. G. Ghosal ...	Milne Medal for highest merit in D.T.M. Exami- nation.	Bengal.
London:— Charing Cross Hospital Medical School.	A. S. Sen ...	William Travers Prize in Midwifery and Gynæco- logy.	Burma.
Gay's Hospital Medical School.	S. H. Raza ...	Charles Oldman Prize in Ophthalmology.	United Provinces.
St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School.	R. J. Vakil ...	Solly Medal. Mend Medal. Wainwright and Toller Prize. Held appoint- ments as Casualty Officer, House Physician, Clini- cal Assistant in Children's Department.	Bombay.
Manchester	B. Rajaram ... M. S. Gharse ... S. C. Ghose ...	Patuck Prize No. 1 ... Patuck Prize No. 2 ... Patuck Prize No. 3 ...	Madras. Bombay. Bengal.
Oxford	V. A. Hamdani ...	James Mew Arabic Scholarship.	Bombay.
Glasgow	M. Mazumdar ...	Associateship in Sugar Manufacture with Dis- tinction.	Bengal.

D.—MEDICAL DISTINCTIONS.

Degree	Name	Medical School or College	Province
F.R.C.S. (England)	M. N. Chatterjee ...	Guy's Hospital ...	Bengal.
	V. P. Gupta ...	London Hospital ...	United Provinces.
	S. A. Mian ...	London Hospital ...	Punjab.
	N. S. I. Narasimhan ...	Guy's Hospital ...	Madras.
	A. E. de Sa ...	University College Hospital ...	Bombay.
	G. N. Sen ...	St. Bartholomew's Hospital ...	Bengal.
	P. P. Sheth ...	Guy's Hospital ...	Bombay.
M.R.C.P.	M. Z. R. Siddiqui ...	London Hospital ...	Bombay.
	S. M. Basu ...	British Postgraduate ...	Burma.
	B. A. S. Bhalla ...	British Postgraduate ...	Punjab.
	Miss I. M. Massick ...	British Postgraduate ...	Punjab.
	M. S. Rao ...	...	Madras.
	B. K. R. R. K. Rao ...	London Hospital ...	Mysore.
	T. H. Tulpule ...	British Postgraduate and University College Hospital.	Bombay.
F.R.C.P. (Edinburgh).	R. J. Vakil ...	St. Thomas's Hospital ...	Bombay.
	P. N. Kapur ...	...	Punjab.
M.R.C.P. (Edinburgh).	V. Mahadevan, I.M.S. ...	...	...
	S. M. Basu ...	British Postgraduate ...	Burma.
F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh).	J. Dawn ...	British Postgraduate ...	Bengal.
	P. K. Ghosh ...	...	Bengal.
	T. K. Ghosh ...	Edinburgh ...	Bengal.
	A. K. Guha ...	...	Bihar and Orissa.
	R. B. Mehta ...	British Postgraduate ...	Bombay.
	L. R. Sarin ...	Edinburgh ...	United Provinces.
	R. N. Tandon ...	Edinburgh ...	United Provinces.
	Maung Shwe Zan ...	Edinburgh ...	Burma.
	M. V. Bhajekar ...	...	Bombay.
F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh).	N. Chakravarti ...	Guy's Hospital ...	Bengal.
	V. Damle ...	St. Bartholomew's Hospital and London Hospital.	Bombay.
	A. Mukerji ...	St. Bartholomew's Hospital and London Hospital.	Bengal.
	K. C. Nambiar ...	London Hospital ...	Madras.
	G. L. Talwar ...	London Hospital and British Post-graduate.	Punjab.

Medical postgraduate Diplomas were also awarded as follows:—

Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery ...	4
" Tropical Medicine and Hygiene ...	5
" Public Health ...	2
" Laryngology and Otology ...	3
" Psychological Medicine ...	2
" Child Health ...	4 (including 1 woman).
" Medical Radiology ...	2
University of Liverpool:—	
Diploma in Tropical Medicine ...	9
University of London:—	
Diploma in Public Health ...	5
" Medical Radiology ...	2
" Bacteriology ...	2
University of Edinburgh:—	
Diploma in Psychiatry ...	1
University of Wales:—	
Diploma in Tubercular Diseases ...	9
Coombe Hospital, Dublin:—	
L.M. Diploma ...	2
St. Andrews:—	
D.P.H. ...	1

APPENDIX VII.

Athletic and other Distinctions obtained, 1935-36.

University or College	Name	Province	Particulars
Birmingham	P. I. Reddy	Hyderabad ...	Captain, Hockey 1st XI.
Cambridge	M. Jahangir Khan ...	Punjab	Cricketer Blue, played for the University and toured with All-India Cricket Team. Toured with All-India Cricket Team. Played Cricket for the University. Boxed for the University.
	Dilawar Husain ...	Punjab	College Colours, Hockey.
	B. O. Khanna	Hyderabad ...	College Colours, Hockey; Member of the C.U.H.C. (Wanderers). Finals in Freshmen's Grass Court trials, Member of C.U.L.T.C. Secretary of College Tennis Club in first year.
	M. H. Ali Baig	Hyderabad ...	College Colours, Hockey, Athletics.
	I. G. H. Ariff	Bengal	College Colours, Hockey.
	A. C. Mukerjee	Bengal	Captain of College Hockey XI. Represented Varsity in several matches and thereby gained his Wanderers' Colours. College Colours, Hockey.
	A. S. Grewal	Punjab	Captain of College Squash Team. Awarded Half "Blue." Captain of College Tennis Team. Member of C.U.L.T.C.
	K. Gajendra Singh ...	Kotah State ...	College Colours, Squash.
	R. J. Von Goldstein ...	Punjab	Tennis "Blue."
	D. Raja Ram	Delhi	Captain of College Tennis Team. Member of C.U.L.T.C.
	M. G. Bewoor	Bombay	Secretary, College Tennis Club. Member of C.U.L.T.C.
	R. H. Kochhar	United Provinces	Member of C.U.L.T.C.
	S. P. Nanda	Punjab	Tennis Colours.
	M. Bhandari	Punjab	Hockey, 1st XI. Secretary of Club for 1936-37.
	B. H. Kardekar	Baroda	2nd XI Colours, Cricket.
	B. S. Singh	Bihar and Orissa	Debating Society. Acting Secretary 1935-36, Secretary 1936-37.
	J. C. Chopra	Bengal	Captain of University College and Hospital Boxing Club, and Honorary Secretary of Varsity Boxing Club. Winner of the Universities and Hospitals Boxing Championship in the Bantam Weight for 1936.
Leeds	Tara Chand	Delhi	Full Colours, Badminton.
London	A. R. Mohajer	Hyderabad ...	" "
University College ...	C. B. Cariapa	Deccan	Full Colours, Hockey.
	K. Chatterjee	Bihar and Orissa	Debates Secretary. Member of Union Society Executive Committee.
	J. Mukerjee	Bengal	Member of Badminton Club.
	M. K. Rustomji	Bombay	Member of Cricket Club.
King's College	D. E. Billimoria	Bombay	Member of Badminton and Cricket Clubs.
	R. C. Deb	Bengal	Played Hockey for London University and Tennis for his own College.
	J. C. Shroff	Bombay	Lawn Tennis 1st Team. Full Maroon Award. Badminton 1st Team. Half Maroon Award.
	L. C. L. Gonet	Bombay	Lawn Tennis 1st Team. Full Maroon Award.
	R. A. L. Gonet	Bombay	2nd Hockey Team.
	T. N. Kaul	Punjab	2nd Cricket Team.
Queen Mary College ...	N. N. Dhar	Kashmir	2nd Tennis Team.
	M. G. Mohammed	Punjab	Elected President of Debates Union for Session 1936-37.
	P. P. Nazir	Bombay	Tennis Colours.
Royal Veterinary College ...	S. Sen	Bengal	Hockey "Blue."
	G. Singh	Punjab	Cricketer Green.
Manchester	C. P. Halkatti	Bombay	
	B. Rajaram	Madras	
Sheffield	B. L. Shrivastava	Central Provinces	
	H. N. Sarkar	Bengal	
Aberystwyth	M. B. Shankarappa ...	Mysore State ...	
	A. Ahmad	Punjab	
Bangor	H. A. Razvi	Bombay	
Edinburgh	M. L. A. Dewan	N.W.F.P.	
	D. A. Patel	West Indies ...	

APPENDIX VIII.

Practical Training Summary for period ending 30th September 1936.

Branch	Total number of Applications	Cases in which offers were received			Not placed			Withdrawn	Pending
		Total	Placed	Refused by Applicant	Total	No facilities	Applicants unqualified or wanted by us, &c.		
Civil and Municipal	15	11	2	9	2	—	2	1	1
Electrical:									
Long	38	21	16	5	9	3	6	1	7
Short	22	21	16	5	—	—	—	—	1
Automobile	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marine	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aviation	8	7	6	1	1	—	1	—	—
Mechanical :									
Long	24	16	14	2	2	1	1	—	6
Short	19	16*	10*	6	1	—	1	2	—
Railway Engineering	20	19	17	2	—	—	—	1	—
Railway Traffic	14	8	6	2	3	—	3	1	2
Printing	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Various technical and professional subjects.	68	39	30	9	18	14	4	4	7
Totals	235	165	124	41	36	18	18	10	24

* Does not include four visits.

APPENDIX IX.

List of Firms, &c., who have offered Facilities for Practical Training, 1935-36.

- Great Western Railway.
London, Midland and Scottish Railway.
London and North-Eastern Railway.
Southern Railway.
- A.E.G., Berlin.
Air Service Training, Ltd., Southampton.
Eggar Allen, Ltd., Sheffield.
Alley and MacLellan, Glasgow.
Anglo-Scottish Beet Sugar Corporation, Ltd., Nottingham.
- Arbon, Langrish & Co., Ltd., London.
Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.
A.S.E.A. Electric, Ltd., London.
- W. G. Bagnall, Ltd., Stafford.
Sir W. H. Bailey & Co., Ltd., Salford.
Barnes, Ltd., London Bridge.
Battersea Borough Council (Electricity Department), London.
Beyer, Peacock & Co., Ltd., Gorton, Manchester.
Black and Decker, Ltd., Slough.
Herr Carl Hans Blume, Magdeburg.
Birmingham Municipal Bank.
Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
G. T. Bradley, Esq., M.I.C.E., Beverley, Yorks.
Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd., London.
The Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.
British Broadcasting Corporation, London.
British Electric Transformer Co., Ltd., Hayes.
British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London.
British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., Stafford.
British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.
Broom and Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.
Brown, Boverie Co., Ltd., Baden, Switzerland.
The Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough.
- Cambridge Instrument Co., Ltd., Cambridge.
Chamberlain, Hookham, Ltd., Birmingham.
Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.
Co-operative Wholesale Society, Manchester.
Crossley Bros., Ltd., Openshaw, Manchester.
Crow, Catchpole, Ltd., London.
Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton.
Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport.
- De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield.
Devon Valley Mill, Bradninch, Devon.
John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London.
Dublin Electricity Supply Board.
- English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.
English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.
Everett, Edgcombe & Co., Ltd., London.
Eveson Bros. (1928), Ltd., Lye, Stourbridge.
The Faifay Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.
Ferguson, Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.
Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood, Manchester.
Norman Frizzell and Partners, Ltd., London.
- L. Gardner and Sons, Ltd., Manchester.
General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
A. R. Goldthorp, Esq., B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., New Malden.
Gwynnes Pumps, Ltd., Lincoln.
- J. and E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford, London.
The Hamworthy Engineering Co., Ltd., Poole.
Thomas Hedley & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Heenan and Froude, Ltd., Manchester.
Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.
Herr Ferdinand Hoffman, Chemnitz.
H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.
Van Hook & Co., Holland.
Hopkinsons, Ltd., Huddersfield.
- Hoyle, Robson, Barnett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Hull Chemical Works, Ltd., Hull.
Igramio Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.
Robert Jenkins, Ltd., Rotherham.
Jenson and Nicholson, Ltd., London.
Johnson and Phillips, Ltd., Charlton.
George Kent, Ltd., Luton.
Corporation of Kingston-upon-Hull.
Fried. Krupp, Germany.
Laurence, Scott Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.
F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury, Staffs.
Macfarlane Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
P. and W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.
A. and J. Main & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
Deutsche Meissner Werke A.G., Magdeburg.
Marconi's Wireless Co., Ltd., London.
Marshall, Sons (Successors), Ltd., Gainsborough.
Mather and Platt, Ltd., Manchester.
Maudsley, Ltd., Dursley, Gloucester.
Merryweather and Sons, Ltd., London.
Metropolitan-Cammel, Ltd., Birmingham.
Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.
Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
Muirlees, Watson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
Muirlees, Bickerton & Day, Ltd., Stockport.
Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.
Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.
Norris, Henty and Gardner, Ltd., Manchester.
North Eastern Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
North Wales Power Co., Wrexham.
Parkgate Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham.
Peters, Ltd., Yeovil.
Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd., Oldham.
M. E. Pivot, Villeurbanne, Rhone.
The Power Plant Co., Ltd., West Drayton.
The Quasi-Arc Co., Ltd., London.
Ransomes and Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.
A. Reyrolle & Co., Ltd., Hebburn-upon-Tyne.
A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.
Sengers, Ltd., Dartford, Kent.
Dr. Eugen Schaal A.G., Stuttgart—Feuerbach.
Shell-Mex, Ltd., London.
Siemens Schuckert (Great Britain), Ltd.
E. Spinner & Co., Ltd., Manchester.
Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London.
Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., nr. Nottingham.
H.M. Stationery Office, Manchester.
Steel, Peech and Tozer, Sheffield.
Robert Stephenson Co., Ltd., Darlington.
Stothert and Pitt, Ltd., Bath.
Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.
Stewart and Arden, Ltd., Acton.
Thomas Smith and Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Leeds.
Survey Flying Services, Ltd., Croydon.
Ticklers, Ltd., Southall.
Thorn and Hoddle, Ltd., London.
Tobiz Sound Film Syndicate, Berlin.
H.M. Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton.
John I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.
Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., Crayford.
Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows.
Usines Vermeyden, Baesrode, Belgium.
United Steel Cos., Ltd., Sheffield.
Watson and Sons (Electro Medical), Ltd., London.
G. and J. Weir & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
B. Winstone and Sons, Ltd., London.
Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., Newark-on-Trent.

APPENDIX X.

LIST OF SCHOLARS UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT, 1934-35.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Government of India.				
B. S. Anand	22.9.34	21.9.37	English	Jesus College, Cambridge.
I. C. Bahree	20.8.34	19.8.36	Railway Carriage and Wagon Class Appren- tice.	L.M.S., Wolverton.
*A. Baqi	8.9.33	7.9.36	Physics	University College, London.
B. S. Baswani	25.4.32	24.4.37	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
J. B. Bayas	27.9.35	26.3.39	Aircraft Inspection ...	College of Aeronautical Engin- eering, London.
*G. P. Bhalla	20.8.34	19.8.36	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	L.N.E.R., Doncaster and York.
C. L. Bhandari	18.3.35	17.3.40	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
W. C. Blakeney Britter	14.2.36	13.2.38	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	L.M.S., Horwich.
S. A. A. Bukhari	31.8.36	30.8.39	Printing	College of Technology, Leeds.
*M. P. Chablani	9.10.33	8.4.36	Aircraft Engine	Armstrong Siddley Motors, Ltd., Coventry, and Air Ser- vice Training, Ltd., Hamble.
K. C. Chopra	20.8.34	19.8.36	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	L.M.S., Derby.
B. K. Gupta	11.7.31	10.7.36†	Mercantile Marine ...	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
M. Hassan	7.9.36	6.9.38	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	S.R., Eastleigh.
M. ul Hasan	28.4.33	27.4.38	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
S. M. Husain	29.2.36	28.2.38	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	S.R., Eastleigh.
H. D. Kapadia	9.4.36	8.4.41	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
*W. K. Katre	11.7.31	10.7.36†	Mercantile Marine ...	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
M. I. Kidwai	11.7.31	10.7.36†	Mercantile Marine ...	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
T. N. Kochhar	18.3.35	17.3.40	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
R. S. Krishnan	29.2.36	28.2.38	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	S.R., Eastleigh.
A. H. Marley	20.8.34	19.8.36	Railway Carriage and Wagon Class Appren- tice.	L.N.E.R., Doncaster and New- castle-on-Tyne.
P. N. Mathur... ..	7.9.36	6.9.38	Railway Carriage and Wagon Class Appren- tice.	S.R., Eastleigh.
*H. J. Mull	5.10.33	4.4.36	Aircraft Engine	Armstrong Siddley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.
I. K. Mumtaz	25.4.32	24.4.37	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
E. S. Muthukrishna ...	7.9.36	6.9.38	Railway Carriage and Wagon Class Appren- tice.	L.M.S., Derby.
R. D. Nadirshaw	29.2.36	28.2.38	Railway Carriage and Wagon Class Appren- tice.	S.R., Eastleigh.
P. P. Nazir	30.4.34	29.6.37	Aviation Research ...	Queen Mary College, London.
M. H. Paranjpye	27.9.35	26.3.39	Aircraft Inspection ...	College of Aeronautical Engin- eering, London.
*O. L. Pasricha	20.3.33	22.11.35	Railway Electrical Pro- ductioner.	B.T.H., Ltd., Rugby.
R. S. Rajagopalan	29.2.36	28.2.38	Railway Carriage and Wagon Class Appren- tice.	L.M.S., Wolverton.

* Returned to India.

† Excluding two years' sea-going experience.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Government of India <i>—continued.</i>				
†C. J. Ram ...	11.9.31	10.9.35	Economics ...	Brasenose College, Oxford.
B. L. Rawat ...	20.9.35	19.9.38	Zoology ...	Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge.
*D. V. Reddy ...	25.8.34	24.8.36	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	S.R., Ashford.
P. Sahai ...	14.2.36	13.2.38	Railway Carriage and Wagon Class Appren- tice.	L.M.S., Derby.
I. H. Siddique ...	4.9.36	3.9.39	Printing ...	London School of Printing.
Didar Singh ...	28.4.33	27.4.38	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
*M. N. Sitaram ...	4.10.33	3.4.36	Aircraft Manufacture ...	A. V. Roe & Co, Ltd., Man- chester.
*M. L. Sodhi ...	4.10.33	3.4.36	Aircraft Manufacture ...	A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Man- chester.
*B. S. Sood ...	12.7.30	31.10.35†	Mercantile Marine ...	Wallsend Slipway and Engi- neering Co., Ltd., Newcastle.
K. V. Srinath...	4.9.36	3.9.39	Cytology and Plant Genetics	King's College, London.
C. B. Srivastava ...	28.4.33	27.4.38	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
S. D. N. Srivastava ...	29.2.36	28.2.38	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	G.W.R., Swindon.
M. K. Tandon ...	7.9.36	6.9.38	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	G.W.R., Swindon.
H. O. Toomey ...	20.8.34	19.8.36	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	S.R., Ashford.
E. L. Towner-Jones ...	14.2.36	13.2.38	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	L.M.S., Crewe.
Bombay.				
*S. M. Abbas ...	1.9.33	29.2.36	Printing ...	London School of Printing, and Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., Altrincham.
C. P. Halkatti ...	9.10.33	31.7.37	Textiles ...	College of Technology, Man- chester.
Burma.				
Maung Tet Htoot ...	13.9.35	12.9.38	Buddhism ...	School of Oriental Studies, London.
Har Bans Lal ...	24.9.36	23.12.37	Medicine...	Manchester University.
Saw Htin Lin Mya ...	11.10.35	10.10.38	Banking ...	London School of Economics.
Baig Nath Pershad ...	28.9.35	27.2.37	Ophthalmology ...	Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.
Inderjit Singh ...	1.1.35	31.1.37	Physiology ...	Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge.
Maung Tint Swe ...	28.9.35	28.2.37	Teachers' Diploma ...	University College, Exeter.
Maung Ba Thi ...	28.9.35	27.9.38	Applied Chemistry (Petro- leum).	Birmingham University.
Maung Wun ...	24.9.36	23.9.39	Oriental Studies...	St. Catherine's Society, Oxford.
Madras.				
*S. Chandrasekharan ...	21.8.30	19.8.34	Physics Research ...	Trinity College, Cambridge
M. M. Farookhi ...	21.10.35	20.10.37	Sugar Engineering ...	Royal Technical College, Glas- gow.
B. J. Hegde ...	21.10.35	20.10.37	Glass Technology ...	Sheffield University.
M. Moinuddin ...	6.11.33	5.11.36	Sugar Manufacture ...	Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad.
*G. S. Sidappa ...	13.11.33	13.8.36	Canning ...	Bristol University.
*N. Venkatayya ...	13.11.33	31.7.36	Sugar Bye-products ...	Royal Technical College, Glasgow.
Punjab.				
Hansraj Dhandu ...	3.7.35	2.7.36	Wool ...	University College, Nottingham, and Germany.
Mahraj Din ...	8.10.34	7.4.37	Paints and Varnish ...	Hoyle, Robson, Barnett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle.
Surya Kanta ...	3.7.35	30.6.37	Sanskrit ...	St. Catherine's Society, Oxford.
*R. N. Mehta ...	7.1.35	30.9.35	Toilet Goods ...	Germany and France.

* Returned to India.

† Died.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
United Provinces.				
C. P. Agrawala ...	22.9.36	21.9.38	Pharmaceutical Chemistry	College of the Pharmaceutical Society.
*Miss T. C. Gorowala...	1.9.34	31.3.36	Teaching ...	Institute of Education, London.
*G. J. Karandikar ...	24.10.35	4.3.36	Manufacture of Starches	Jacques Weiner, Pernhofen, N.O., Austria.
*†V. M. Lele ...	10.2.36	9.8.36	Wire drawing and ruby discs.	Internationale Zielstein Union, G.m.b.H., Essen, Germany.
Miss M. M. Mehta ...	2.9.36	31.3.38	Teaching ...	Institute of Education, London.
Miss E. B. Mukand ...	7.9.35	31.3.37	Teaching ...	Institute of Education, London.
*J. Prasad ...	5.11.34	4.11.36	Sugar Engineering	Royal Technical College, Glasgow, and Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad.
*†D. S. Rastogi ...	4.5.34	3.8.36	Manufacture of Files	Sheffield University.
A. Sanghi ...	15.6.36	14.6.38	Sugar Engineering	Mirrlees, Watson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, and R.T.O., Glasgow.
*H. P. Verma ...	27.11.33	26.11.35	Sugar Manufacture	Royal Technical College, Glasgow.

SCHOLARS FROM INDIAN STATES.

Baroda.				
M. A. Buch ...	1.10.35	30.9.37	Comparative Religion ...	London School of Economics.
†K. G. Das ...	Loan		Ophthalmology ...	Moorfields Hospital, London.
*S. G. Desai ...	Loan,	15.9.36	Veterinary Hygiene ...	Edinburgh University.
	16.9.35			
D. S. Dighe ...	Loan		Zoology ...	University College, London.
*S. A. Dighe ...	24.9.33	23.7.35	Cookery and Hotel Management.	Lausanne and Berlin.
R. B. Garekhan ...	Loan		Bacteriology ...	Manchester University.
*B. H. Khardekar ...	1.8.33	31.1.36	Law ...	Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge, and Inns of Court.
A. K. Panemanglor ...	1.4.35	30.9.37	Electrical Engineering ...	Technical College, Loughborough.
Kashmir.				
G. Murtaza ...	17.10.32	16.10.36	Engineering ...	Imperial College, City and Guilds College
Mysore.				
M. B. Shankarappa ...	Sept. 1935		Ferrous Metallurgy ...	Sheffield University.

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J. E. Anthony ...	1.10.34	30.9.39	Medicine ...	King's College, London.
H. E. Barker ...	18.9.33	17.9.36	Agriculture ...	Reading University.
R. A. G. Bennett ...	16.9.36	15.9.39	Mechanical Engineering...	G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.
§Miss Ruth Campbell...	1.10.29	30.9.33	Medicine ...	St. Leonard's Hospital, Shore-ditch, and New Sussex Hospital, Brighton. ||
†Miss W. M. Day ...	18.9.33	12.9.35	Geography ...	Edinburgh University.
D. V. Marcon... ..	26.9.36	25.9.39	English ...	King's College, London.
Miss J. Moffatt ...	21.9.36	20.9.36	Teaching ...	Goldsmith's College, London.
*M. A. Smith ...	28.10.32	27.10.35	Mechanical Engineering...	Ruston and Hornby, Ltd., Lincoln.
†Miss A. B. Speirs ...	18.9.33	17.9.36	Botany ...	University College, London.
†G. E. Wain-Heapy ...	20.9.33	19.9.36	Chemistry ...	Tutors.
†W. J. Zorab ...	18.9.33	19.9.36	M.B., B.S. ...	King's College Hospital Medical School, London.

* Returned to India.

† Passage deferred.

‡ Short-term scholars.

§ Scholarship ended.

|| Resident appointments.

SCHOLARS SENT BY VARIOUS TRUST FUNDS, &c.—continued.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Lytton Moslem Scholarship.				
M. O. Ghani ...	26.9.36	25.9.38	Agricultural Chemistry...	Rothamsted Experimental Station.
A. B. M. Habibullah...	27.10.34	26.10.36	Islamic History ...	School of Oriental Studies, London.
Nagpur University.				
R. S. Thakur...	5.10.35	30.9.37	Oil Technology ...	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
Indian Cotton Research Committee Scholarship.				
N. Ahmad ...	1.10.34	30.9.36	Entomology ...	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
*G. B. Patel ...	10.8.34	9.8.36	Plant Physiology ...	University of California, U.S.A.
Silver Wedding Fund, Punjab.				
†B. Bhanot ...	1.10.30	31.7.34	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
S. H. Bhat ...	1.10.34	30.9.37	Mathematics ...	Magdalene College, Cambridge.
†S. Swallhey ...	1.10.31	30.9.35	Agriculture ...	University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.
King Edward Memorial Fund Scholarship.				
B. G. Ghate ...	19.11.34	18.11.36	Ph.D. (Economics) ...	London School of Economics.
†P. Kapre ...	18.9.33	17.9.35	Ph.D. (Wireless) ...	Imperial College, City and Guilds (Engineering) College.
M. N. Kekre ...	7.10.35	6.10.37	Physics ...	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
*R. H. Richharia ...	Grant		Plant Breeding ...	School of Agriculture, Cambridge.
V. G. Vaidya...	23.9.35	22.9.37	Ph.D. (Fruit Storage) ...	Long Ashton Research Station, Bristol University.
Prince of Wales Reception Fund Scholarship.				
*B. B. Dutt ...	2.11.34	1.11.35	Municipal Engineering ...	G. F. Bradley, Esq., M.I.C.E.
*S. S. Mukherjee ...	13.9.35	12.9.36	Municipal Engineering ...	G. F. Bradley, Esq., M.I.C.E.
P. N. Kerrawalla Trust.				
†R. D. Asana ...			Plant Physiology (Ph.D.)	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
*†D. P. R. Cassad ...			Engineering ...	University College, London.
H. E. Daruwalla ...			Administration ...	Imperial Airways, London.
R. A. Daver ...			M.R.C.P. ...	London and Edinburgh Hospitals.
M. D. Dubash ...			Accountancy ...	London.
A. Dubash ...			Ophthalmology ...	London.
Engineer ...			Engineering and I.C.S. ...	London

* Returned to India.

† Also in receipt of Loan Scholarship from Parsee Panchayat.

† Passage deferred.

SCHOLARS SENT BY VARIOUS TRUST FUNDS, &C.—continued.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
P. N. Kerrawalla Trust—continued.				
§ S. F. Golwala ...			Aviation	Air Service Training, Ltd., Hamble.
* R. J. Katrak ...			Medicine (F.R.C.S.E.) ...	London Hospitals.
B. A. Meher-Homji ...			Engineering	Imperial College (City and Guilds), London.
† N. H. Merchant ...			Medicine	University College Hospital and Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.
† R. D. Mistri ...			Electrical Engineering ...	B.T.H., Ltd., Rugby.
† S. D. Nargowala ...			Economics and Account- ancy.	London School of Economics.
J. B. Screwvalla ...			Actuarial	Edinburgh.
* B. K. Talookdar ...			Indian Civil Service and Ph.D. (English).	University College, London.
F. N. Taraporewala ...			Medicine	Coombe Hospital, Dublin, and London.
R. H. Variava ...			Dairying (N.D.D.) ...	Scotland.
* † H. M. Wadia ...			Aeronautics	Imperial College, City and Guilds College, London.
Parsee Panchayet.				
D. N. Bansha ...			Aviation	London Aeroplane Club, and De Havilland.
* H. S. Boyce ...			Indian Civil Service ...	University College, London.
H. N. Chothia ...			Aviation	
* P. B. Dastur ...			Engineering	
J. R. Engineer ...			Engineering	King's College, London.
(See also under P. N. Kerawalla Trust)				
De Souza Trust.				
W. H. Jacks ...	20.6.35	25.7.37	History	Edinburgh University.
* G. N. Rebello ...	30.9.33	29.9.35	Indian Civil Service ...	Private Tuition.
G. J. D. Rodrigues ...	11.8.33	10.8.37	B.Sc. (Econ.) and Indian Civil Service.	University College, London.
F. L. Sheldon ...	29.6.36	30.9.37	Honours degree and I.C.S.	St. Catherine's Society, Oxford.
D. A. Thomas ..	24.6.36	30.9.38	Tripes and I.C.S. ...	Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge.
Haji Issuf Mahomed Suleman Botowala Charities.				
† S. K. Dehlavi ...	1.6.32	31.5.35	Philosophy	Brasenose College, Oxford.
Fatimabibi Rogay Trust.				
S. M. Kadri ...	10.8.33	9.8.37	Engineering	Sir John Wolfe Barry and Partners.
A. W. Khan ...	9.9.33	8.9.36	Medicine, F.R.C.S. ...	Edinburgh Hospitals.
Dr. M. M. Gimi Educational Trust, Bombay.				
H. R. Nanji ...	1929		Analytical Chemistry ...	Royal Dental Hospital, W.C. 2.
(See also under P. N. Kerawalla Trust.)				

* Returned to India.

† Scholarship ended.

† Also in receipt of Loan Scholarship from Parsee Panchayet.

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Government	Name	Subject	University or College
Bengal	A. Ahmed	Philosophy	University College, London.
	S. Bose	Bio-Chemistry	University College, London.
	G. M. Das	Agricultural Entomology	Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.
	A. K. Das Gupta ...	Economic Theory ...	London School of Economics.
	A. F. M. K. Rahman .	Indian History ...	School of Oriental Studies, London.
	Miss S. T. Rao ...	Vedic Literature ...	Oxford Home Students.
Bombay	M. G. Pradhan ...	Bacteriology	London Hospital Medical College.
United Provinces	K. Chandra	Meteorology	Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.

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